York Reat Estate, and Pundly the Owner of Morh of Past St. Louis and a Good Bent Hestdes-Her Death and her Legicles. There doed on the 22d of last month in this sty a woman who, beginning life as a country bool teacher, without a penny, succeeded by her own efforts in anassing a fortune that has been estimated to be worth millions of dollars. Her name was Louisiana St. John. Her story

is an interesting one.

Among those who emigrated to this country Among those who emigrated to this country shortly before the Revolutionary War was a young Irishman named St. John. He became a 2-mer in the Mohawk Valley, in Monkromery pointy, and in 1805 a little daughter was born to him, the only daughter among five children. What the baby was named it is doubtful if any one knows, for even when a little child she dismuch preferred "Louisiana," because it was pretty, and that she would be called by no other. pretty, and that she would be called by no other.

She answered to no other name, and died Louisiana St. John. The independence of characjamas S. emily evinced showed itself more and ter thus carly evinced showed itself more and more as years passed on. She liked books and hated housework, thereby giving her mother considerable anxiety. When fourteen years eld she heard that a school teacher was wanted in an adjoining county, and determined to apfor the position in order to earn money with which to educate herself. "It was the first time in my life that the greed for money came upon me," she said when referring to this time. Saddling one of the farm horses, she said she would take a ride. She did take a ride, but it was straight for that district where the "school marm" was wanted. She presented herself to the trustees, but her acquirements days. The trustees, however, saw the energy and pluck of the girl, and told her if she could pass the examination when the fall term be-ran she should have the school. Louisiana rede home with a light heart. To no one did the speak of her project, but every moment that the speak of her project, but every moment that sould be snatched from household duties was riven up to study. Far into the night in her parret reom she read by the light of the smoking below dip; and when the examination day ame she passed the examination successfully, and reserved her certificate and an engagement for the year. When she reached home she told what she had done, and then her mother recognized her daughter's talents and energy, and was troud.

nized her daughter's talents and energy, and was proud.
Several years passed in teaching the younggers of the Mohawk Valley, she herself studying
arder than any of them mean time. She acquired a redutation as a teacher, and had many
offers to teach in other States, among them one
from Charleston, S. C. To her there seemed to
be two things desirable—an education and
riches. Her love of money, or what she could
plain with it, is best illustrated by the folowing ane-dote from her own lips:

I hadn't been teaching school but a
short time when a Yankee pedder called
at my mother's house and among other
pretty things that he exhibited for sale was a
cress pattern that took my fancy. I bought it
ind spean my just cent, but oh! after the first
eff-tyescence of joy over my new purchase har
passed away how hitterly I wept! How angray I
was at my self when I remembered that all my

passed away how hitterly I went! How angry I was at myself when I remembered that all my money was gone—money I had been treasuring up to buy some books that I wanted! Oh! I was so mortified I could have tora the detestable dress to ribbons, to think I had been such a foot to spend my hard earnings for the patry angle that seemingly laughed at my misery as the goods looked up at me out of their folds while they lay upon the floor at my feet."
But by and by she began to consider that there was one thing more desirable than others. She wanted to become a Christian. She read the libbe, but saw no light, and seemed further from being a Christian than ever. In order to get light, as she said, she decaded to come to this city, where she could hear the above peachers and talk with experienced and accepted a residion as principal of an academy this city, where she could hear the ablest premiers and talk with experienced and learned Caristians. With this end in view she accepted a pessition as principal of an academy for girls, and among her pupils were the saughters of the best families of New York, her methods in the school exhibited by peculiarities. I had, she said, the floor of the study room of my academy covered with white cambrie, with a black line marked around the desk allotting the space for such young tally to occupy. I had about fliry students at this time, and provided each of them with a pair of white kid slippers that I required them to put on at the door of the study room before entering, and at the end of each week the first parents were invited in to witness the neatness each scholar had maintained during the week."

But she did not "become a Christian," as she wished, and with the same unfunding determination that marked her in every emergency, the gave in her school and shut herself up to study." The lesson of redemration, "as she called it. She was a Methodist, and when in a short time site did experience religion her joy was antecanded. She said. I become as outbusiseic that I went into the alleys and by-ways, and into low dens, ministering to the sick and peer, and teaching the love the Saviour bore and how he suffered for them. Here in the work of the larget I found I could not accomplish the good I intended without money, and I resolved to build a house of my own to save ynt and get an income from furnished rooms.

sork of the Lord I found I could not accomplish the good I intended without maney, and I resolved to build a house of my own to save chi and get an income from furnished rooms. This stop cost me my religion, for money-getting took possession of me.

She bought a small lot, and built on it a house, which she planned terself, and the builting of thich she superintended. The house was snown. It was several stories high; the doors and windows were fastened. She builted in the cors and windows were fastened. She builted it wo the proprietor of the Globe Hotel, a big place of over three hundred rooms. The morey was secured by a deed of trust upon the furniture and fixtures of the hotel, and when the proprietor failed she assumed control and ran the hotel proflabily for a number of pars. But all this time I was growing more worldly, and getting further away from Christ, she afterward said.

She now had a mania for real estate speculation, and she spent every dollar she made in buving land. She did not have a great deal of ready money, but she secured in the years of 1839 and 1840, when property was very low, lots in Ediz both and Brooms streets in Broadway, and in Fifth avenue. She rarely sold a lot unless at a very high farure. Thus did whis we man become one of the large very loudings and made improvements. So rapidly did her business at a very high farure. Thus did whis we man become one of the large very low, lots in Ediz both and Brooms streets in Broadway, and in Fifth avenue. She rarely sold a lot unless at a very high farure. Thus did whis we man become one of the large very low, lots in Ediz both and Brooms attreets and to the business of menished aparties as necessary his heart and the property was very low, lots in Ediz both and the she were she presided over a house, the mone for years. From his place she issued her nome for years. From his place she issued her nome f

and has said: starcely ever bought a piece of land with aving long before walked over it, and savelet ever bought a piece of land withthiving long before walked over it, and
at days in making inquiries as to its probevalle, and the nature of the improvements
etric be made in the vicinity. She was also
dited with exercising a powerful influence
in the New York real estate market. She
if, This may have been a fact, but I never
with and of believe it was a." Newspaper
outs have credited her with appearing at
it sales with certified checks for \$500.000,
is assertion she denounces as preposterous,
was her custom to have hardly a tenth part
did an amount other credit in bank. Her arminimum were rapidly invested in land, and
compolied her to operate upon small cash
rgins.
It boulsians St. John had not continued by

Some attends were rapidly invested in land, and lots compelled her to operate upon small cash margins.

But Louis land St. John had not confined her ron estate transactions to this city. In 1835 her ron estate transactions to this city. In 1835 her ron estate transactions to this city. In 1835 her ron leads transactions to this city. In 1835 her ron the latter of the acquaintance of tool. Yield Jarrot, at that time the largest land-owner on the Mississippi. St. John in time iscome the owner of twenty-seven acres, on the seat side of the river, which he called 'St. Cair. As the town prospered this region because the owner of twenty-seven acres, on the loud by right of possession. St. John did claim to the loud by right of possession. St. John who immediately right to drive the squatters off. She went tree is a person, but the squatters off. She went tree is a person, but the squatters off. She went tree is a person, but the squatters treatened by the state of the land that he was to severe the same of the latter of the same of the latter of the same went over 18 to 19 to

of Illinois, ax-Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, and Thomas H. Benton. These she always assisted and directed. In the midst of those difficulties, in 1859, the new charter was granted, and St. Clair became East St. Louis. In 1866 she are notified as her agent her nother, Lewis M. St. John. who, after a career of prosperity, began to invest in all the wildcat schemes of the day Miss St. John beard of his doings, and, in 1873, despite her age, went to St. Louis, and ousted "L. M.," as he was called, and took affairs into her own bands. There she temated to this city. She had been ill for a year with dropsy, and was near dying on the journey home. She lived but a few days after her roture.

Last evening, in her neat room at 125 Elizabeth street, Mrs. Clarke said: "I can't tell you not thing more than you now know shout Miss

she had been ill for a year with drouw, and wis near deling on the journey home. She lived but a lew days after her return.

Last evening, in her near room at 135 Elizabeth street, Mrs. Clarke said: "I can't tell you anything more than you now knew about Mies St. John. Her last request was that nothing should be written about her. She would not even permit the notice of her death to be published. She said that her life was a failure. She had worked, as she said. "like a mud turtle all these years just to accumulate a lot of real estate, and now she couldn't do what she wanted to. She fold discouraged, and made me promise that I would not say anything about her that would get into the newspapers. I was her most intimate friend; for twenty years we were logether, and never an angry word pussed between us. I don't know what her property is worth now. It is not nearly as much as it was, and it all goes to her heirs-at-law, as the law directs, with the exception of some personal legacies. Her brothers are all dead. The excentors of the estate are Joseph L. Schofield. 4 Definesy street, the Bey. Mr. Sackett of Cranford. N. J. Thomas J. McKee of 237 West. Twenty-fourth street and Stephen Cutter of the Prison Association. She had property in Broome street, Elizabeth street, Broadway, Fifth avenue, Madison avonue, and in Yonkers besides the St. Louis property. I am sorry she made mo promise as she did. I could tell you many interesting incidents of her life, for she was a remarkable woman."

A gentleman, for many years intimately acquainted with Miss St. John, told, last evening, some interesting incidents of her life. He said: "Speaking of her decision of character. I remember her tolling a story of what happened to her at a circus in Canajonarie, her mative town. She was a Keep Juster of the property of the property of the property of the property of what happened to her a circus in Canajonarie, her mative town. She was a keep to the fact the property with the seption had that he elephant again to see if he would reco

"Of hits years she transacted no business in New York. She devoted her attention entirely to her Si. Louis property. When she first came into the possession of that property she nearly least a part of it through an act of the Missouri Legislature called the eminent act of domain, giving settlers the right to squat upon any property within the State, which might be wild and without buttings. Miss St. John received warning, hefore the law was in force, that her East St. Louis property was in danger. She had four days to save herself. She hired musons and laborers, and, by personal direction, erected a three-sidely like her her her was in time to defy the law. The country people came from miles around to see Louisiana St. John build that house. All her hopes were laterly centred in East St. Louis. She possessed some seventy odd houses there, and some 700 lots. She believed she had a bonanza, and that by 1882 the property would be worth \$10,000,000. She cave lots there for the erection of churches, and one church is now called after her, the St. John Memorial Church. She also established a newspaper, the East St. Louis Press.

"Miss St. John never kept a carriage. She said she could not afford it. The street cars were good enough for her. She never liked to live in her own houses, but always hired furnished apartments.

"The last time she came East before this summer was in 1876. She went out to Canalonarie and prepared her burial plot in the Ames Cometery. That was also the last time she saw her nices, who are her heirs. She was never very familiar with them, and did not seem to care much about them.

"In 1872, before she went West, thore was a discussion about excessive taxation in the Twelfth Ward of New York, where much of her property was situated. The Suborvisors appointed a committee to hear grievances. Miss St. John went before the committee and made a limbe speech, in which she said she did not object to the taxes, but to taxation without representation.

Miss St. John came East dele. She gave minute direc

Miss St. John came East to die. She gave

Miss St. John came East to die. She gave minute directions as to her burial. She descred her body to be enclosed in a casket of solid mahogany, this to be surrounded with galvanized iron and soldered. The whole was to be enclosed in a chestnat box, and not to be reopened after being once closed. All of this was done. She died in furnished rooms at 87 East Tenth street. She had a faint hope up to the last that her life might be saved. She had the most eminent doctors in the city, and paid them at every visit.

"Anywhere she would strike you as being a remarkable woman. She was five feet four inches in height, and weighed 257 pounds at the time of her death. Her eyes were gray and the time of her death. Her eyes were gray and the time of her death. Her eyes were gray and the time of her death. Her eyes were gray and the lark, no matter how late she had retired to bed. She was very sensitive, and dissilked publicity. She left a provision in her will for the prosecution of anyone who should defame her character. She has told me that during her lifetime she had to the death of the west very sensitive, and dissilked publicity. She left a provision in her will for the prosecution of anyone who should defame her character. She has told me that during her lifetime she had different plans for using her wealth. One idea was to publish her book. The Force of Habit, and distribute it broadcast over the country. This book was in manuscript, and I know that she worked a great deal on it. She spoke lately of compacting it, but it is possible she has destricted it.

"Her intentical was to do some great charitable act, but she failed at the end and made no charitable bequests. Her will was made six days before her death. She left a legacy of \$10,000 to Ames Cometery, where she is buried. She also gave \$30,000 to various friends and old tenanis. The talk of her property was bequeathed to her six nicess and one acphew, the children of her eider brother. The nephew is Lewis M. St. John. At one time she said she would cut him off wi

COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Taxpayers Formally Prefer Charges Agains
Them Before the Mayor. Cornelius O'Reilly, S. Whitchurch, C. S. Shurrager, W. F. Pitshki, J. E. Serrell, F. Staehle, and P. Cassidy, a Committee from the New York Taxpayers' Central Committee, visited the Mayor's office yesterday. Cornelius O'Reilly, the Chairman, said that the Committee had investigated the transactions of the Commissioners who had charge of building the addition to the County Court House, and had preferred charges against Commissioners Wyllis Blackstone, John P. Cumminus, and Thomas B. Tappan. The charges were presented to the Mayor. They aliese that the Court House Commissioners awarded contracts without advertising, and at increased prices on the original estimates; that they aliosted plans extravagant and not in harmony with the main bailding, and substituted masonry for iron work in the rotunda; that they discharged their duty carelessly, wasted the public money, and prolonged the work beyond the time necessary for its completion, thereby making it unnecessarily expensive.

The report accompanying the charges was published in The Sux on Sunday last.

The Mayor assured the Committee that he would give the allegations a thorough examination. addition to the County Court House, and had

HOW A BULLDOG IS TRAINED

PREPARING FUR A YERF DESPERATE BATTLE IN OCTORER NEXT.

Making the Flerce Brute Work a Rapid Treadmill until Exhausted, and Afterward Subjecting him to Further Cruel Treatment.

For some weeks past negotiations have been in programs to bring about a contest between two of the most desperate fighting buildoes now in the country. Last night the archive fight was fixed for about the lat of October, and the blace as New York city or near Brooklyn. One of the doss, whose name is suppressed for obvious reasons, was lately imported from England and is now in New York. The Philadelphia dog has been in several contests, and about four months age killed an English fisher for a large sum of money. Englishmen to have another buttle, Although the papers were not stened until that fight would come of contests, and about four months age killed an English fisher for a large sum of money. Englishmen to have another buttle, Although the papers were not stened until that night boild dogs have been undergoing training for some time, as it was undorstood that the fight would come of citizen amount was raised by mutual consent to \$900 a side.

The English buildog has been through several severe fights, and has been successful in the coming attruggle was \$500 a side, but land the sum of one, and that animal was the or author guestly liked by the Philadelphia buildog. The latter dog has been in six fights in this country, and has been successful in all. In the last struggle it lought without any rest for two lines in the coming faint the Philadelphia buildog. The latter dog has been in six fights in this country, and has been successful in all. In the last struggle it lought without any rest for two lines provided the sum of the sum o

which dog shall be washed first. The person winning washes his dog last. This is done so that if any poison is on the dear's skin it may be washed off into the water, and if the first dog washed had any on it would be washed off into the water, and the last dog would have a chance of retaining some of it. After this process the dogs are put into a pit, and at a given time let go. The battle proceeds in perfect quiet, hardly a sound being made by the contesting animals. If they become separated, the dogs are lifted from the pit, the referee watching to notice which one turns its head from the other first. The one that does must, at a given time, be let go, and if it does not immediately pounce upon the other dog, it loses the light.

It is very seldom that a full-blooded buildog will turn away, and the consequence is that one of the fighting dogs is killed before the battle is ended.

The Chairman of the Republican Committee on the Probable Result.

Washington, Aug. 9. - Representative Fisher of Pennsylvania, acting Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, says of the election in Maine: "Although our friends up there are confident that we will carry the day, I think it somewhat doubtful. I think it is certain, though, that we will make great gains. Last year we were short 18,000 votes. This year the winning side will not have a majority of over 2,000. Which will be the winning side there is no telling. The election for Governor will go to the Legislature in all probability. The chief difficulty in Maine is that our people don't know exactly what they are to fight. It is only know exactly what they are to fight. It is only four weeks now to the election, and yet the Demicrate and Greenbackers have not agreed upon their candidates in many sections. They are negotiating for combinations, and neither one side nor the other exactly knows what is to be the outcome. There are also many local faction fights. The struggle in Maise will be made almost entirely upon national issues, those developed by the extra session. The war is being fought over again in Maine. The financial issue does not, to any considerable extent, enter into the coulest. I have beard that Secretary Sherman's speech was a little too extreme, and that the opposition is taking advantage of it."

A Wall Street Walf. The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have often warned a pale, wan, little girl from begging in Wall street. Yeslerday, in accordance with a notification that eight-veac-old Katicerdance with a notification that eight-vear-old Kates Fernan had been abundoned by her parents and was alarving in a tenement at 144 Cherry street. Officer Chiarest vasies that so the pare where he found the Wall street wait, but so they are the parents of the

Mayor Howell Reported Better. The physicians of Mayor Howell of Brooklyn have broken their silence respecting his condition, which they say they were requested by his tainly not to reveal. They report that the Mayor is better and is in no danger. His sickness was due to no organic discase. His system has been run down through the meatal worry caused by the excitement of the plots and counterplits in the City Hall, but in a lew days the physicians expect to have him sufficiently restored so that he may water leave their care and take a much needed rust in the country.

From the Catholic Heraid.

How do the roses die?

Di their leaves tail together,
Thrown down and sentiered by the sky
O marry weather?

No, the said thintier stroke
O'crewings their lowly hower.
The storm that trainies on the oak
Relents above the flower.

No violence makes them grieve.

No wrath built done them wrong,
When with and server they leave
The branch to which they clarge.
They seed them, one by one.
To the Built levers and shower,
To the soil dow, cool made, bright sun
Line and the boars.

THE CAUSES OF LONG LIFE.

A Centenarian who was a Moderate Drinke, and Ate Whatever he Liked.

The causes of life and of death are, to some exteat, identical. Influences which kill the weak, strengthen the strong, and in the motion of a perfect constitution and a mode of life free from those lethal influences which no atrength of constitution can resist may be found the secret of extreme longovity. The history of contenarians often illustrates this, but it is not often that the conditions of their existence can be accurately known. Not long ago the leasth was amounced, at the age of 102, of the liev, chaon Bendon of Stoneham, the particulars of whose life are in this respect of some interest. Born in the year 1777, he succeeded his father in the living of Stoneham in 1812, the living having been held by the two father and son, for more than 100 years. His successors presented examples of moderate but not extreme longewith, his lather having died at 80 and his mother at 86. Canon Bendon was probably the last person living who remembered the Lord George Gordon riots, At the time (1789) he was 2 years of age, and he distinctly resolved having been held up to the window by his nurse to see the soldiers in the streas.

His good health was almost uninterrupted; in early manhood he had a slight illness, the exact nature of which is difficult to assertion, since it occurred in the year 1798. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, broad-shoul-dered, and deep-chested, with very long arms and large hands. In early life he possessed great musicular power, which was well indicated by his frame. Even when long past 70 his strength of wrist was remarkable. He was fond of shooting and fishing: the former amusement he kept up till 94, the lister till 88. When middle-aged he could wask out shooting from morning till night, exposed to any amount of cold and wet, and completely knock up many younger men. He seemed quite impervious to the aliments to which ordinary mon are subject. He never knew what a headache or rheumatism was. His digrestion appearad perfect, and he ecule ent anything the work of bronchitis. contracted t

How a Grizzly Dined upon the Lunch of a

British Sportaman.

From the Reads Herald

Leadville, Col., July 10.—The other day a young Englishman started for the mountains to hunt until he should find a grizzly. He had a gun carrying 100 grains of powder. He had kiled foxes in the old country, and shot sage hems and make rabbits here. Clearly he was not the minuto grow timid at the sight of a clumsy bear. About noon, treed with climbing, hot and exhausted, the Duke, as we had nicknamed him, sat down on a large stone to rest and eat his lunch. He was fearfully tired and sore, and intended to take a refreshing nap as soon as he had finished his meal. Just as he was raising the first morse to his mouth, the Duke heard a loud crashing in the underbrush behind him. The sound was some distance away. He joyfully took his rifle, and, with some groans of fatigue, rushed into the bushes. Suddenly he paused. All sound froze in his throat. His movements were paraivzed. Twenty feet from him stood a brownish creature nearly seven feet high. It was standing on its hind legs, with its fore ones folded, sniffing the air right and left. What particularly started the Duke into frigid unconsciousness was the size of the creature's claws. He had never heard, read, or seen anything half so horribly provocative of quaking.

Egad, you know," said the Duke, "when I heard the animal sniffing for me my liver turned white. I just made a boit for one of those aspens, and before I had breathed twice I was up to the brunches, tired as I was."

This statement is rendered the more remarkable by the fact that the quaking aspen is a tree as bare and straight for the first twenty feet mamagent of the tree, and ran down the nough to side down the tree, He found his gun after which the bear took the gun up and started off. After the lapse of an hour the Duke managed to summon up resolution enough to side down the tree, and ran down the mountain like a deer, never stooping until he reached the plain, where grizzlies are unknown.

The Duke's knock accessing the story. He is now amply satisfied From the Boston Herald

mountain like a deer, never stopping until he reached the plain, where grizzlies are naknown. The Duke's knees shock that night while he was telling the story. He is now amply satisfied to shoot jack rabbits.

Rocky Mountain goats are very numerous on the hills, but they have keener sight even than antelopes, and can run like the wind. You can scarcely shoot shead of them. It is possible to get within 250 yards of a herd of antelopes, One cannot approach nearer than 500 yards to one of these goats. Peer it is easy to get within shooting distance of. Pauthers are as hard to kill as grizzlies. No matter where you hit them, or how vital your shot is, there is always life and strength enough left in these for one mighty bound and a short struggle, sufficient to take your life if the beast can reach you in the loap. A grizzly can be killed with a shot behind the ear or the forequarter. The popular mistake that a bullet between the eyes will fix it has cost many hunters their lives. The bone there is exceedingly hard and imponetrable. Grizzlice will not stack man, but will rather run away from him unless they are wounded or desperately hungry. Cinnamon bears will follow a man up a iree and paw him to satisfy their curiosity, without contemplating any attack unless, as is generally the case, the frightened fugitive precipitates one.

THAT SKATING RINK.

President Weuman's Colleagues in the Park Heard Disapprove of his Action.

The Board of Apportionment received from the Park Department on July 18, 1879, request for an appropriation of \$25,000, to be expended in the erection of a building in the Central Park for the accommodation of skaters. The communication in which the request was made was as follows:

DUPARTMENT OF PUPILS PARKS, July 16, 1879.

The Beard of Estimate and Associations.

The Department of Public Parks ressectfully begs leave to represent to the bisnoratie the Board of Estimate and apportionisment that ten years since a nariable wonder structure was built and used at the Central Park in the winter season as a skate house, in the summer season stored away for Public Line is, that by the large of time and it was which great difficulty made to approximate a place of shelter and waiting room for skaters has twinter. For the seconfinedation of schotters that his season a new structure will be necessary, and for which a some agons to \$25,050 will be required This department regrets that it has no motions at its disposal for this portion for taken the representation of facts to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in hopes that an appropriation may be placed at the disposal of the Pepartment of Public Parks for the errection of a new skate building without which violutes to the Park for the purpose of stating, disting the consist season, where we accommodation. The Parks for the purpose of stating, disting the consist season, where we accommodation. The Parks for the purpose of stating, disting the consist season where the purpose of stating. President Department of Public Parks. DEPARTMENT OF PUPILS PARKS, July 18, 1879.

dation. Very respectation.

President Department of Public Parks.

Tenterday the Board of Apportionment received the following:

Department of Parks. July 28, 1870.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The materianned have learned with surprise, through the public papers that a letter bearing date July 18 1879.

The materianned have learned with surprise, through the public papers that a letter bearing date July 18 1879, parporting to come from this department, a coup of which is berein annexed, was read at a recent mealing of your Heard, and they have since discovered the copy of the letter in the letter hook of the President of the department. They wish to say that M. Memman had no san thorsis to write the letter; that the subject had never been presented to the Board, that it was in violation of the raise which requires its action on the expenditure of money to be first based upon by the board and entered in its minutes, and that the undersized disapprove of it.

Respectfully.

Sarsus Concrete.

Sarrus K. Lass.

Commissioners.

The two letters were laid over.

Caught by a Klas. From the Toronto Globe.

From the Termina Gales.

MONTHEAL, July 28.—Lately several burgiars repaired to the residence of Narcines Menard, Richmend street. After effecting an entrance, they wandered they could find rolled at me, and threw it out of the window. They soon found their way into the best coon where Menard and wife were askept. Here they found a ward and chain, a gold ring, and several other valuables, of which they quietly look possession. The last of the burgiars to leave the resum had to pass by the hed where Mrs. Menard in sales. He caused for a moment, and thus resolved to stead a kins. He stooped down and than the sales are the menard who was awakined. She recognized the burgiar, who has since been arrested.

WHITE SULPHUE SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 9.— The White Sulphur Springs property was sold to-day to A. F. Maithews of Lewisburg, W. Va., for \$250,000. This said is subject to confirmation by the Court which will probably be done, as the Commissioners will recom-mend it.

ONE OF THE RICH LINDELLS.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF AN HEIR TO A VALUABLE ESTATE

Albert Lindell's Journey to New Mexico with his Stepfinher-Two Deed be Executed to his Stepfinher-Dying Ten Buys After,

Albert Lindell, the heir to the Lindell Albert Lindell, the helr to the Lindell estate, who recently—just when he came of age—left this city and went to Leadwile, and turned over his estate to his stepfather. Dr. Davis, died auddenly in New Mexico, on the 29th of Joly. The body was forwarded to this city, and a postmortem was proposed, in view of the peculiar circumstances regarding his death. Coroner Auler told a reporter that application was made to him for a burtal permit, which he granted on the strength of the affidavit of the physician who attended young Lindell during his fatal illness, the physician being a former distinguished member of the New York medical profession. Besides this fact, he was informed that young Lindell died while surrounded by numerous friends.

attended young Lindell during his fatal illness, the physician being a former distinguished member of the New York medical profession. Besides this fact, he was informed that young Lindell died while surrounded by numerous friends.

Deputy Coroner Noland said that an unefficial request was made by a friend of Jesse Lindell, brother and before interment. To this Mr. Noland replied that if Mr. Jesse Lindell had any suspicions that his brother had been foully or unfairly dealt with, and would come to the Coroner's office and make an affidavit to that effect, the funeral would be stopped and the desired investigation made. As Jesse Lindell did not arrive, no further attention was given to the matter, and the funeral took place.

The reporter, turning to Dr. Auler, inquired if it was true that the beart, liver, and vital portions of Albert Lindell had been retained in Las Vegas. New Mexico.

The Coroner reptied that the statement was correct. The organs had been retained there and placed in jars, together with some preserving fluid, and would be forwarded to St. Louis hereafter. The Coroner added that the physician who attended young Lindell was of undoubted respectability.

When Albert Lindell's father died he left an estate valued at about \$1,000,000, which was divided between his widow and the three sons, Jesse Peter, and Albert. Peter died several months ago, Jesse disposed of his share of the estate, and Albert's was held in trust, to be given to him when he should become of age. This property was once valued at \$160,000. Mrs. Lindell remarried, taking as her husband No. 2 George W. Davis, a physician, who has recently been acting as Albert Lindell's guardian, who has recently and the seame of age a large proportion of his property would find it was runnered 'that when he became of age a large proportion of his property would find it was runnered. The deal had hen he became of age a large proportion of his friends, who evidently kept an eye on his family affairs, discouraged the idea, and affection for her, and

it were.

A gentleman said last night:

Abert was perfectly healthy when I saw him last. I don't know what they say he died of."

"Was he much of a drinker?"

"Not much. He got full sometimes. He'd get drunk in an hour, and then go and sleep it off."

An effort is being made by Jesse Lindell, Albert's brother, to overthrow the deed.

DOOMED MEN THREATEN TO TALK. More Murders for the Purpose of Defrauding

From the Resiling Engle. Lebanon, Aug. 6.—The greatest consternation exists in insurance circles in various sections of Lebanon County to-day. The Raber insurance murderers are becoming lenky, and insurance brokers are trombing of the murder of Raber yesterday sent peremptory orders to certain parties residing in the neighborhood of Indiantown Gap to call and see them inside of ten days, and if they failed to do so an officer would be sent to fetch them. This fact is exciting considerable comment. Mr. Miller, the leading lawyer for the prosecution, told me that a number of men near Indiantown Gap were under the eyes of the law for crimes similar to that for which Drews, Stechler, Brandt, Weise, Hummel and Zechman were convicted. One man, it is said, has made \$15,000 in this kind of insurance business, and another made about \$12,000. These parties, it is al-LEBANON, Aug. 6 .- The greatest conster-

made about \$12,000. These parties, it is alleged, have agents in Reading and Lebanon. For some time past predictions have been made that the Raber murderers would make a free contession. It is hardly possible that any further effort will be made in behalf of the five murderers who were reclused a new trial by Judge Henderson. They will be sentenced to death, after which time they will, in all probability, never again appear in public. Between this and the tenth day the jail entrance will be closely watched to see what strangers from Indiantowa Gap call there. The murderers seem to be resigned to their fate, but before their journey to the gallows it is evident that they will have some startling stories to tell.

HIS BRAVE YOUNG WIFE,

Travelling Four Thousand Miles to See her Soldier-Husband on the Frontier. From the Summe City Journal.

A young boy, 18 years of age, a member of the Eighteenth Infautry band, and a son of the leader of the band, fell in love with a young lady early late winter, while the band was posted at Atlanta, Ga. The young lady was 16, and it was a case of love at first sight, After a brief engagement they were married. Soon afterward the regiment was ordored to Fort Assiniboine, Montans. The soldiers got rendy to depart, and the young married couple learn that no part, and the roung wife also propared to accompany them, and nx until the last moment did the young married couple learn that no provision had been made for taking her along. She had to remain behind, in spite of protestations and tears. It was then arranged that he should send for her just as soon as he got fairly settled in his new quarters.

But the little wife didn't propose to reat on downy concless in Georgia while her husband was blowing a hore away out in the wide of Montans. So as soon as the regiment departed she procured a pass to Cincianati. There she succeeded in getting one to the Quartermaster-General. He gave her a letter to railroad officials by the use of which she got a pass to St. Paul. There the officials of the Northern Pacific gave her a pass to Bismarck. At Bismarck, thanks to the managers of the Coulson line, she secured passage to Coal Banks, and thence by wagon to Fort Assiniboine, and, without warning or notification, she dropped down upon her boy husband at the fort. She is described as very pretty, of medium size, with air modest and well-behaved little lady. She had made the trie. 4000 miles, without danger, although not without fear.

A Millionaire at a Camp Meeting.

A Milliountre at a Cump Meeting.

A Millionatre at a Camp Meeting.

From the Bulinoser Gastie.

SUMMIT GROVE CAMP MEETING, Aug. 6.—Yesterday evening a heavy rain storing visited the samp, accompanied by lightning. The might services were held in the large tabersacle. The Rev. J. Simmons preached on "Blesced are they that its lightner and thirst after rightconnects, for they that its lightner and thirst alter rightconnects, for they shall be filled." The Ham. W. C. Dy Paule left the granula life in business without direct blescaping communication. He has the largest plate as the direct blescaping of the source of the largest plate and the land of the largest plate and evolved Christian Mr. De Parme recreived less plates devoted Christian Mr. De Parme recreived less plates and evolve less could send all orders to the thought the et where he could send all orders to the thought of englayees. de "He leiting thread for the largest plates and the leiting thread for englayees. de "He leiting thread for the largest plates".

Paintings in a Murderer's Cell. From the Enstroom Times.

I was next conducted to the apartment of S. H. Hill, who killed Mr. Simmons. Here I was very much interested in looking upon his drawings speed the waits of his cell. Bendes the drawings of his cell. Bendes the drawings of minimal scenery, there are estimated sometimes in and his wife, the drawing apostics. Summons, the man be killed, the mostion he occupied at the time, said himself as standing upon a rock. He has written also, in verse, an account of this trock affair, also not file wall of his cell he has written in large letters the such chaster of Proveries from the 37th verse in the contribution of the chapter. He remains in his cell the whole time, and will not allow any other prisoner to invade his services by entering it.

The Alleged Murderer of Schultz. From the Hattland Comment.

Charles F. Boliman, the counsel for Buchholz, the supposed nursiever of the wealthy fermion Schulz of Nerwalk, his returned from a trip to fermion which he made partly to ascertain whether the entire remarks of inching regarding his relatives and morely were true. He says he found everything exactly as his client had represented. Some of the relatives were well off, one of them being worth \$100,000. Before the prisoner came to this country a decayed made in the prisoner came to this country a decayed made infill him a legacy of \$0.000 marks, about \$2,250.

LIFE IN NEW YORK PRISONS.

ound Dead After a Keeper's Assault-Ver-The ex-convict whose parrative was con-

tinued in THE SUN of Tuesday recites more of

his experiences, as follows:

"One of the worst features of the Clinton Prison is the manner in which they treat their lunaties. One would think that insanity was a victous propensity which should be crushed on the propensity which should be crushed the propensity which should be crushed the control of the propensity which should be crushed the propensity of the prison from Abany, going first, as is usual, to Sing Sing. He was very sick when he was received at Clinton. his brain and heart both being affected. He was sent to the hospital, which was greatly control of the propension of the prison from Abany, going first, as is usual, to Sing Sing. He was sent to the hospital, which was greatly exceeded, and instructions were given that he should be watched carefully, as his condition was thought to be a dancrous one. He was greatly excited one evening when 'Will Haley, the keeper who had charge of hooc to the cold, and the supper. He said to the Haley what he got, and the innste made an effort to get out of the cell. The keeper pushed him back, and on his renewing the attempt Haley edied him by the throat and flung him to the floor. The man lay where he had failen, and we will the floor. The man lay where he had failen, and a verdict that Einherty died of heart disease and the violence of his own acts.

"You will better understand how such a verdict could have been rendered when I tell you that the entire Cornoer's jury was composed of very country to the could be a summoned, he found to was a transcended when I tell you that the entire Cornoer's jury was composed of very country to the could have been rendered when I tell you that the entire Cornoer's jury was composed of very lay being the propension of the could have been rendered when I tell you that the entire Cornoer's jury was composed of very lay being the propension of the could have been rendered when I tell you that the entire Cornoer's jury was composed of very lay being the propension of the propension of the propension of the propension of the prope

Prom the Boston Times.

Father Spear. "The Prisoner's Friend." has been in the city alew days, rescuring evidence in behations will lift a hand to help the unfortunate man, and he has undertaken to cive him the benefit of such aid as he can obtain. In 1718, one Henry McCauslan, living in the district which is now Gardiner, in this State, murdered a woman because he alleged she had sinned against the Trinity. With this idea he sacrificed her, and then set to the hooses as a burnt-offering. He was arrested. proper notary, in an old newspaper folio. His object is to present the local precedent to the court, and thus save the fanatic Freeman from the full penalty of the law when he comes to trial.

Married Secretly.

Prom the Bartied Secretly.

Prom the Bartied Courant.

Two years ago the son of a well-known American in Bridgeport married werelly, at the age of eighteen, an Irish girl of about the same age. To please her hosband, the wife remembed the Roman Catholic faith and became a Protesiant. Immediately after the marriage she went to Brooklyn, while the yearing man remained at home, where he has continued to live ever since, his parents, meanwhile, being entirely agnorant that he had been married. A lew days ago the wife died and the body was sent from Brooklyn to the parents of der hesband. The arrival of the body required an explanation on the part of the hu-band, and this explanation was the frest knowledge the parents had of the marriage.

Preaching at Ninety.

From the Perry Home Journal. The Rev. James Dunwordy preaches almost every Sabboth, at least whetever a engliforing chirch has no other regular appearance, the is in his nineticity year, and has been preaching for water two years. Although he is very feeble in help, and his evergify gon-his mental strength was never greater, and his spiritual vision seems almost to grasp the febries of eternity.

From the New Orleans Piccount There is at least one Georgia editor, he of Covincton, who is like the Father of his Country and can't tell what you may call'em. His grandfather, aced wysers, for severy years a strict member of the Methodist church, and shill hale, nearty, and bright sits near the proof reader all the time, and slope erery saake, alligator, fish, or other stery from gaugi into the paper.

Alabama's Entilemake.

From the Engines Time.

The Hon. John S. Espy, living in the lower estion of this county, on the ableville road, killed out of the second statement where for the statement of the living second and a high riches in circumference. It had salvent rattles and a button.

New York Stock Exchange Sales Aug. D.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS IN \$1,000s.

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

80 U S 5a 31 c 1025, 70 U S 5a 31 c 1025, 80 U S 48 s 51 c 1045, 11 U S 4a c 1017, 1045, 111 U S 4a c 1017, 104, 2 Dist U 3 6bg c 105,	10 Securia 56. 109% 31 La consola 37 k 237 25 N U Sa spi Laz 3d cl. 22 2 Quebec 3s. 101 & 2 No 6s, 780 384 104
WALLBOAD AND OTHER	wherein the \$1,000m.
a Ch. & O. en M. 450. 2 C. R. L. & P. 60. C. 14. 57 C. R. N. J. Ch. and 10 Pyral, 25 C. R. N. J. Ch. and 10 Pyral, 25 C. A. N. Ch. and 11 Pyral, 1 Ch. & S. W. Chang. 11 Pyral, 1 Ch. & S. W. Chang. 11 Pyral, 1 M. A. S. W. Ch. 11 Pyral, 25 C. A. N. Ch. 12 C. 12	10 No. R. & T. 20 in 33.63.21 & 4 than the 18th
5 Fr. A Kok let 92%	D. x c
2 Nach & D. Lat. 1065. 5 Mar. & Ciu Let. 94 gett.	A All & T. H. 2d Nels
81 Mo. K. & T. con 65	6 Chn. A Sp. 1st
EAILBOAD AND	DINEN STOCKS.
Amount 44 of the Artificial Control of the	

Check

Mil. 4 St. P. pt. 90% 90% | *Ex dividend.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9,
There was an active stock market, but a feverish, weak tone, and there was a nearly uniform decline at the close, in view of the character of the bank statement and the unsettled money market. The more important changes were:
Advanced—Rock Island, %; Ohio and Miss. pref. %. Declined—Northwestern common, %;
St. Paul pref. %; St. Paul common, 1%; Lake Shore, 1; Michigan Central, 1%; K. C. and Northern pref. %;
Standard Mining, 1; Morris and Essex, 1; Union Pacific, 1%; C. B. and Q. 1%; Etie pref. &; Jersey Central, %; C. C. C. and Ind. %;
Han, and St. Jo. pref. %; Wabush, %; Louisy, and N. %.
Governments were quiet, and partially %

and N., %.

Governments were quiet, and partially X lower. Bailroad bonds were dull, though at the close there was a considerable movement if. Rome, W. and O. issues. Money on call, 467 eccit. closing at the lower rate. Imports of general merchandise for past week are valued at \$3.075,330.

The bank statement was notable for the loss of a large amount of legal tenders through the funding operations of the United States Treasury Department, and explains the wife variations in the rates of cali loans. The following are footings:

cating the combined total the current rate for money.

This morning's London Daily Telegraph says;
"The bullion withdrawn from the Eank of Encland on balance yesterday (\$125,000) was all for Now York."

Panama Canal shares are quoted in Paris at five frances below par, and public buyers are scarce.

scarce.

The Treasury now holds \$353,000,650 is United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, \$2,431,550, United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$2,325,550, United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$2,532,700. National Bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$328,552,602; gold notes \$1,467,500.

The receipts of national bank notes for re-demption for the week ending to-day, as com-pared with the corresponding period last year areas follows:

Receipts to-day, \$183,000.

The London Economist of this week says: The rate of discount for bank bills, sixty days o three months, is 5561 F cent, and for trade oils, sixty days to three months, 16:2 F cent here has been a sharp reaction on the Stock company, for which the subscription lists are now closed, little can yet be said, but it would appear to be improbable that any extensive applications have come from the London market. In British consols, the fall of one-quarter of one per cent on Wednesday was mainly produced by the withdrawal of eagles from the Bank of England for the United States. There has since been no recovery, and as the gloomy weather increases there is a likelihood of further withdrawals to pay for wheat. Canadian railways are weaker, the directors of the Great Western showing themselves to be averse to an amaignantion with the Grand Trunk. A reaction is noticeable in American railways. Bending mortgages have failen 1 to 2 per cent. New dereye Central Income bonds I, and many other mertgages & to 1 per cent, but Union Parific shares are 2 higher on the week. The sincres of the Direct United States and Angle-American Cable Companies are slightly lower. There has been some advance in miscellaneous shares, including American Investment Trust, 11s."

The following are the official closing prices of mining Stocks at San Francisco to-day:

11.	Albha	74	Mexican 27
9	Alta Belcher Fest & Belcher	61%	Ophir 85
81	Belcher	414	
81	Fiest & Beicher	3755a	and and his 3
7	Rulinon	433.	Savage 12
	California	2014	Serra Nevada 41
п	Chullar	687	Cuton Con 46
	Con Virginia	20.4	Yellow Jacket
п	Crown Point	410	Hadie 11
J	Foreka Con	14%	Potent
	Exchequer	65%	Imperial I Martin White 2
5	tiould & Curry	097	Martin White
W	Grand Prize	0.40	Money b
ŲH	linke & Spreross	-1356	Independence
31	Julia Con		t'on Pacific 7
91	Justace	33%	Levistian
34			
-81	****	44.77	CHARLEST CO. S. C.

Justice St. Leviation 7

Service Markets.

Service Markets.

Service Markets.

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Service Markets.

Service Markets.

Service Markets was sheadled in finite theory rather quiet as regards the coloure of irade. We quote: Plouse-Superfine. St. Tres54 251 extra State. Ac., 54 255 264 591. Weatern sprine. XX and XXX. 54 west875. do. winter stripping extras. 54 Sept. 17. Ser. XX and XXX. 54 west875. do. winter stripping extras. 54 Sept. 18. Sept. 17. Ser. XX and XXX. 54 west875. do. winter stripping extras. 55 Sept. 18. Sept. 18.